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CERTAINE
REASONS
AND
ARGVMENTS
OF POLICIE,

Why the King of ENGLAND
should hereafter giue over all further
Treatie, and enter into warre with
the *Spaniard*.

Printed M. DC, XXIV.

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REASONS
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OF POLICY

Why the King of England
should not give over all his
Treasure and enter into wars with
the Spaniards.

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CERTAINE REASONS
AND ARGUMENTS OF PO-
LICIE, WHY THE KING OF
England should hereafter give over all
further Treatie, and enter into
warre with the *Spaniard*.

For the first, which is, *Leaving off all treaty.*

BEcause the *English* in all Treaties taken
in hand with the *Spaniard* and the house
of *Austria*, and continued so many yeares
with such labour and charges, hath not only
bin vnfortunate, but also scornefully abused
by the *Spaniard*, who is exceedingly disagree-
ing from the honest mind and meaning of
the *English*. For so many yeares while things
stood stronger on the side of the *English*, no-
thing hath been effected by treatie: and who
can presume that any thing will be effected
now, when things are brought into far worse
case?

The King by seuen diuers Treaties and
Ambassages hath effected iust nothing in this
cause, which concernes the peace of *Germany*

and the whole estate of his Sonne in law.

1. In the yeare 1619. by the Earle of *Carleil*.

2. by Sir *H Wotton* at *Vienna* 1620. 3. by

Conway and *Weston* in the same yeare. 4. by

the Lord *Digby*, 1621. 5. by *Weston* in the

same. 6. by the Lord *(hichester)* Baron of

Belfast. 7. by the Prince in *Spaine* 1623.

Besides, how many Curriers haue been sent?
how many letters written? and what adoe
hath beene made by ordinary Ambassadors
and Ministers?

2. The honor of the King and kingdome
requires, that this tie of Treaties which they
haue been entangled in all this while, should
now be broken off. For if they should con-
tinue that course which hath brought no be-
nefit to either themselves or to others, or to
the common cause, who can excuse them?
Besides, they should expose themselves to cō-
tempt and scorne, by stumbling so often vn-
pardonably at the same stone; with their
friends and subiects they should bring them-
selves into suspicion and hate, by continuing a
thing so dangerous; & to strangers they should
not onely increase the ill opinion which the
world

world hath conceived of their secure cariage, but also they should giue all men good cause to forsake them herafter, if they should chance to haue need of them.

3. By Treaties the *English* haue not onely got and gained nothing ; but farther, all the busineses of themselues and their friends haue cuer gone backward to the worse: the *Spaniards* going forward alwayes with a high looke and a brazen face, and wisely making vse of the faire forewind of fortune, turning their countenance to the *English*, and their mind to their owne aduantage.

4. The meaning and scope of the *Spaniard* is directly opposite to that of the *English*. For his endeavour is by Treaties to circumvent, to gaine time, to vndoe his enemies by delayes, to aduance his owne profit and Dominion, to despise Peace as pernicious to him, and his great power to nourish Warre, especially in *Germanie*, where by the dissention of the Princes diversitie of Religion, and assistance of his friends, he may be sure not onely to lose nothing, but to gaine, and to fish safely in troubled Waters. But the intention of the *English*

is honest, viz. to giue peace to *Europe*, and to euery one his owne; neither doth he intend to get benefit to himselfe, & rule over others. And how can these contradictories be reconciled by Treaties?

5. The very aduerse part doth ill interpret and take these treaties of the King, as if thereby he intended nothing els but to gaine time, and to waite for the revolution of fortune, or the occasion of change, with a mind altogether estranged from any peaceable composition, and onely pretending an intention of treating; as the Archbishop of *Mentz* doth in expresse words write of the King to the Elector of *Saxon*. 7. Octob. 1623. The Letters may be seene.

Reasons for the second: Of *Undertaking*
Warre with Spaine.

The faith promised mutually to one another, which they haue violated, the breaking of the Couenants confirmed by solemne stipulation, the iniuries offered, the deeds and instruments of the Couenants falsified, and
such

such like as these which follow; all or any one of these are esteemed of all Nations iust cause of entring into warre.

Now then must we declare how faith hath beene violated, and the solemne conditions of the League haue been broken by them. The last yeare a surcease of Armes for 15. moneths was propounded of the *Spaniard*, accepted of the *Engl^{ish}*, and vpon certaine Articles vpon both parts agreed vpon, was set downe in instruments, signed and sealed. But the *Spaniard* and their Complices, both at the very time in which they sealed the Articles, and also afterward, did many waies violate and pervert them, both by leauing out, what was agreed vpon, and inserting what was not couenanted at all. That Instrument of truce was exhibited and communicated in the Empire in the month of March, many weeks before it was either concluded or signed in *England*. In the meeting at *Iutterbock*, to the end that the Warlike Preparations of the Princes of *Germanie* might be hindered, and in *Hungary* to *Gabor* that he should not stirre, it was exhibited long before it was concluded, as if it had been fully

fully concluded and sealed. And marke their cunning and false practise, by this exhibition of it, and a false perswasion which they added to it, that all things should shortly be accommodated, were the Princes of the Empire so moued and perswaded, that they compelled the Duke of *Brunswick* to lay downe Armes, and to depart out of the bounds of *Germanie*, denying him all prouision and passage. But the Instruments of the Truce were not subscribed by the *English*, but in the 21. of Aprill olde stile, or the first of May new stile, and after in the moneth of August ratified by the Elector *Palatine*. Moreouer in those Instruments and Deeds giuen abroad there to *Germanie* by the other partie, these words in the third Article (*Declaring them enemies of the Empire and of our Allies*) were left out, as words that might giue iust cause of offence to the Princes of the Empire, when they should see such a hard declaration extorted and wrung out of the *English*. But in the instruments signed in *England*, those words were expressly set downe, notwithstanding the exception made against them by the Kings Sonne in law.

2. In the last Article in their deeds, it was left out, That the King of England should send his Deputies for the Interest of his Son in law, when yet in that consisted the very hinge and controuersie of the business, and the foundation of the mind and will of the King of England, as it is expressed in the *English* instruments.

There is also a fallshood to be noted in the subscription of the day. In the *English* is expressed the 21 of April, *English* stile; in theirs the first of May. More things may be brought to shew, that there was either fallshood or else double deeds.

Furthermore, it was also expressly provided by way of caution, That all things should abide in the *Palatinate* in the place and state as they then were during the truce: that all acts of hostilitie should cease: that neither Allies nor friends should be offended, but that both parts should enioy the peace of the League. But *Spaniards* and their Complices did and doe still in the time of the truce exercise all kinds of hostilitie, by confiscating of their goods who haue withdrawne themselves from the ruine of their countrey, by abolishing religion, by dismembring & transferring vnto others

the better parts of the *Palatinate*, as was done with the Lordship called the *Bergstrass*, with the Diocesses of *Bleyensleine* and *Nerenhane*, and others; by imposing continuall seruitudes, and by often extorting new contributions from the oppressed; by drawing out the blood and soule of the afflicted, and by wasting and wearing out all the poore subiects with their insolent tyrannie. The very *Spaniards* alone haue in that part which they hold in the *Palatinate* imposed an exaction of about thirty thousand Dollars a moneth ouer and about the ordinarie impositions. *Verdugo* in his proposition when he imposed an exaction, was not afraid to affirm, that it was done with the knowledge and sufferance of the King of *England*, and that he did to moue the people. This extortion hath now continued diuers moneths, and is yet still exercised. Lastly the *Spaniards* and their complices did neuer for all the truce lay downe armes in the Empire, but went on with victorious warre against the friends of the King of *England* and his Sonne in law: yea we yet see them to proceed on still scorning & breaking this league of the truce, making it a net to catch their enemies in,

2. The *Spaniard* hath by force and armes possesse himselfe of the Patrimony of the innocent infants the grand children of the King of *England*, hath cast his Daughter and Sonne in law out of all their estates and dominions, and doth detaine the *Palatinate* against the hope hee hath given and promise which he hath so oft made of restoring it: hee hath besieged the Citie of *Frankendale* the Dowrie of his Daughter, and invaded it in hostile maner; neither would he vouchsafe to raise the siege at the most earnest entreaty of the King of *England*: he compelled the forces of the King of *England* and his Generall sent thither, to depart out of the *Palatinate*, scoffing and deriding the protection of *England*, by which he had falsly perswaded him that the *Palatinate* should be safe.

3. Forsomuch as the *Spaniard* doth oppresse the Allies and friends ioyned in confederation and blood with the King, doth cast them out of their dominions, and doth pursue them with hostilitie euen against his faith giuen; there is no other course left to help them but by armes: treaties in this case will proue vnprofitable.

4. The safety of the King and kingdome requires war. For it behoues vs then to look to our selues, when our next neighbours houses are on fire. Princes lose both power and strength when their Allies do perish. The encrease of a potent neighbor whose friendship is vnsafe, as it cannot be without iust suspitio, so is it also dangerous and hurtful. The liberty of *Germany* now ready to perish, is to be relieved; and the conseruation of it doth greatly concerne both the *English* and all the Princes of *Europe*. *Germanie* is the heart of *Europe*, for so Nature seems to haue placcd it; the *Palatine* is the motion in the heart, according to the lawes. If *Germanie* as the heart bee posselt by the *Spaniard*, who strues to get the dominion ouer all *Europe*, the rest of the Princes shall not long draw or enioy any vitall life or spirits. The heart therefore must be succored, if you would haue the rest of the members on the body to be safe. But by these weaker remedies of treaties you shall do no good: stronger things are to bee applyed, the disease still encreasing.

5. Necessity requires warre. Great preparations for warre are made by the *Spaniard* here.

here neare at hand; his mind and intentions are well enough knowne. A potent Prince makes no reckoning of friends when he finds opportunity to oppresse them. The *English* are now brought into that extremitie by their owne foresayd counsels, that vnlesse they doe preuent by war, they wil shortly be preuented. The *Spaniard* knows full well, that he may not trust them any longer, and that it is the part of an vnwise man to stay for the first blow, which is commonly the *Crisis* of the future war, by which we may take a scantling of the euent of it, which is vsually ouercome by preuention & diuersion, according to the saying of that prudent King. Politicians say, that he which consults of breaking and making wars hath alreadie broken; and that he is not well advised or wary enough, who neglects to preuent his enemy. The *Spaniard* who is naturally distrustful, doth without question construe & take this consultation and alteration of minds in *England* for a breach and a war, and experience will shortly shew it, if prudence take not place: but if he see the *English* men remisse, he wil say that they want not strength but courage, and that it is balefeare that keeps them back.

6. The King of *England* in the yeare 1621. the 11. of Novemb. set downe the conditions of peace, & what he would haue to be obserued and kept by his Son in law, and sent them to the Emperour for his finall declaration; and did then withall protest of the effusiō of bloud that would follow, & of the warre which he should be compelled vnto if the Emperour would not subscribe vnto those conditions. But the Emperour and the *Spaniard* haue not onely deluded the conditions, but went boldly on with warre against the innocent infants & the Kings bloud. And is he not now bound in honor to recouer what he prescribed by warre which he threatned and denounced, that the conditions were not performed.

7. Suspension of Armes was promised at *Vienna* to the Lord *Digby*, who brought the Emperors letters with him to *Bruxels*, concerning that businesse: yet by collusion was the contrary giuen in charge to the *Infanta*, and sent thither, either before or at the same instant: in somuch, that that suspēsiō was changed into a most cruell war; which was executed with the more immanitie, because the King of *England* hath vnder-taken the protection of the

Palatinate, and was pleased to strengthen & defend it with his owne Garrisons. And 1. when the Lord Digby had in the Kings name long & exceedingly solicited, but in vaine, the raising of the siege at *Frankendal*; this answer was given him, That it was against the honor of the *Spaniards* to leaue a Citie which they had once besieged, without the expresse commandment of the King of *Spaine*. 2. In the very time of the treaty at *Bruxe's*, was *Heidelberg* takē and spoyled. 3. If he could not then obtaine by treaties and entreaties, a thing vncertaine & subiect to chance, & which was not in their hands, but onely in hopes will restitution of those things which they are posselt of, be now procured by those former means? The *Spaniards* as they will do nothing for loue, so wil they also refuse nothing when they are compelled by feare & force; as one of themselves hath confessed.

8. The Proscription which is the head of the evils which haue followed, by which the Kings Son in law was declared infamous, and all his grandchildren pronounced fallen from all right of succession, was most earnestly solicited by the Archduke *Albert*, and was consulted of in the *Spanishe* Ambassadors house. And is there

there not then iust cause that the Father should
by warre vindicate the honour of his Son?

9. The restitution of the *Palatinate* cannot
be procured by treaty: for this course hath bin
often tryed and vsed, euen by the Prince him-
selfe, but euer in vaine. Therefore there is now
no other meane to be vsed, saue the way of
Warre.

10. The honour of the King and kingdome
requires, that now these wrongs be sought to
be righted by Warre, the last arrow in necessi-
ties quiver, and the onely meane now left of
preserving reputation. He doth but draw on
new iniuries, who neglects to reuege the old,
especially so intollerable as hath been offered
to the *English*. But if now, after they haue raised
so good opiniõ and hope of themselves in the
World, they should grow faint, and fall backe
into their former lethargie, they should lose all
faith & reputation. I cease to shew how mag-
nanimous Princes are more bound in honour
to recover the estates of their friends which
they haue taken into their protection, then
their owne goods.

F I N A L S.